

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES Condensed from the National Democratic Platform of 1802.

Mome rate; tudtvidual liberty; resistance to

No Force bill; no Federal Interference in 111. Economy in appropriations; no profigate

Protection uncountitutional; no power She Federal Government to Impose and col-lect incid duties, except for revenue only.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly reg-VI. Coinage of both Gold and Silvey; no die erimination against either metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VIL Bonest Civil Service Reform

#### The Foreigners from the Ships It is only the day after, or many days after, such an event as the sailors' parade that we awake to appreciate it fully.

We believe that no other people before the fortunate spectators of yesterday's prossion have ever seen fighting men peacefully marching under arms on any other soll than their own. For Americans gen erally it had, first, the interest of curicelty: but for the Europeans, whose thoughts are more or less steeped in traditional war, it must have been little less than bewildering. Had they marched into Utopia, or had they been bewitched into the tin soldiers of the nursery? After this singular occurrence the foreigners may return home to impress upon their countrymen the conclusion that, after all, war is a useless failure. Perhaps COLUMava discovered better than he or his most scientific students ever dreamed of.

We hereby extend to all our armed guests the most complimentary assurances of esteem, and our thanks for the graciousness of their stepping on shore to so brilliantly enliven our festivity,

This being done, we ask their indulgence for a moment of special salutation to our friends the Britishers. They were here with muskets before, in the little unpleasantness of the previous century. We last saw a rank of redcoats on Nov. 25, 1783, since when we have annually celebrated their retirement and absence. We gazed upon them yesterday with the respectful pleasure that attends a greeting to honorable and powerful foes whom time has brought to our doors again in no other possible feeling than friendliness. Three cheers, then, and all will join, for the British warrior, whether in the shape of JACK TAR OF TOMMY ATKINS. always " a first-class fightin' man."

### No Bond Issue at Present.

Out of the fog of mystery and vacillation in which the Secretary of the Treasury has thus far enveloped his financial policy, one resolve has at last emerged into view. No nds are to be sold for the replenishment of the Treasury gold reserve, and the reserve is to be used, as it ought to be used, for the redemption of the Government's legal tender notes without distinction.

That Secretary CARLISLE has finally been brought to see that he has full authority to trench upon the \$100,000,000 gold fund arbitrarily set aside eight years ago by Secretary Manning, is due in great measure to the persistent efforts of THE SUN. The extent of the delusion in regard to this fund, and the obstinacy with which multitudes of otherwise well-informed men have clung to it, form one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of human error. The limit of \$100,000,000, created by a bookkeeping entry, was an object of superstitious terror to nearly all the financial magnates of the country. They believed that crossing it would be financial death and ruin. To keep on the upper side willing to suspend gold payments on onequarter of the national paper currency; and the Presidents of many of our city banks. recognizing the mischief that would follow this step, urged the no less fatal one of an issue of bonds without authority of law. Happily, neither of these errors has been committed; nor is either now likely to be.

Until Congress assembles and by suitable enactments clothes the Secretary of the Treasury with new powers, he has before him the plain course of simply using what gold he has for the maintenance of gold payments, and abiding the result. What he shall do when his gold is exhausted, it is not for him to determine. He is not the maker of laws, but only an executive officer, and not upon him, but upon Congress, rests the responsibility of dealing with exigencies for which no provision has been made.

# Our Ships of the Near Future.

Had Columbus postponed until, say, 1495 the discovery of San Salvador, the American navy of to-day might have been under obligations to him. To put the matter in nother way, hardly before 1895 will our fleet have a really superior array of modern battle ships, fit to carry off the laurels in any celebration.

Handsome and graceful as is Admiral GHERARDI'S fleet, it is, after all, with the exception of the Miantonomoh and the tornado boats, a collection of commerce destroyers. Not a solitary cruiser among hem is armored, so that in this respect the oreign contingent now lying in the North Biver is better off. Excellent in speed as are our San Francisco, Bultimore, and Philadelphia, admirable in battery power as are our carliest steel vessels, the Chicago and Atlanta, the whole display may be properly called a show of our firstlings. The main strength of our navy is in the eight big vessels planned and begun under Secretary THACY, not one of which is in the Hudson, though the majority are well advanced toward completion.

To give an idea of what we mean, it may be said that the largest displacement in our present fleet is 4,600 tons; the largest gun, outside of the Miantonomoh, an 8-inch; the highest aggregate indicated horse power 10,40). But of the eight new TRACY vessels, two, the Columbia and Minneapolis, have \$1,000 horse power each, giving them a maximum speed of twenty-two knots. They can carry coal enough for a cruise of 25.000 miles, and thus can circumnavigate the globe without putting into a port for fuel. The enormous superiority, therefore, of these wessels, one of which is rapidly approaching completion, over any protected oruisers we now have on show is manifest.

Then, of armored cruisers we are to have the New York, 8,150 tons, and the Brooklyn. 9,151; and the former is already finished en i ready for her trial trip, and would, we Hisk, lave been got by Secretary TRACK into this show. The British Blake is the is at all-around vessel now in the Hudson, and takes the first bonors in the review. But

the New York is believed to be a still finer combination of speed, armor, armament, and radius of action. She can go 13,000 miles without recoaling; and while she car ries more coal than the Blake, she draws less water, has greater length and less beam, and hence better continuous speed has a heavier weight of metal; has a far better train of guns, whether forward, aft, or broadside; has thicker protection for her battery, and has side armor and a cellulose belt where the Blake has none of either. The Brooklyn is even better than the New York, and is especially better in battery power.

The TRACY battle ships include three of the Indiana class, to be finished next year. These are of 10,200 tons displacement, and are unequalled by any ship that floats, in the two great factors of armor and armament. They carry 18 inches of American nickel steel on their sides, 17 inches on the barbettes, and 15 inches on the turrets. They mount four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns each, which throw at a single discharge a weight of 6,800 pounds, or over three tons; and the projectile from the 13-inch gun perforates 22 inches of steel at the distance of a mile. The secondary battery of each ship discharges 330 projectiles a minute. The Iowa, of 11,296 tops, is longer, broader, and faster than any of these three battle ships, and has greater coal endurance and guns better mounted. although the largest are but 12-inch. Her water-line belt is longer, but is not quite as thick, the Harveyized armor allowing a reduction to 14 inches on account of its im-

penetrable quality. Compared with the eight vessels here spoken of, our present array in the Hudson represents only the beginning of the new navy. There are also other good ships under construction, such as the second-class battle ships Maine and Texas, the powerful coast defender Puritan, the fast cruisers Olympia, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and others. But reckoning only the eight great ships just mentioned in detail, it will be seen how a naval pageant three years hence would dwarf in the aggregate efficiency represented, even the handsome display we are now able to make.

Yet unfortunately such a review is not likely to be held. Probably the present century will not see another international pageant in American waters. Another occasion like the COLUMBUS celebration, which would justify our country in asking the presence of foreign fleets, is not now in prospect during the present generation. although one might arise. It was a happy thought to improve the present opportunity, to which other maritime nations in amity with our own have so courteously and cordially responded.

But if a repetition of this most enjoyable international spectacle cannot be looked for, it may fairly be hoped that a review of our own navy in home waters may be an incident of the near future. In three years from the present time we should have a really fine fleet to show, since the new vessels just described or referred to would then be completed. Perhaps, also, some of the foreign fleets which are on regular station duty along our coast might compliment us again with their presence during a part of such ceremonies. At all events. the popular liking for naval displays and manœuvres is so pronounced that reviews similar to those at Spithead, illustrating the efficiency of the splendid new vessels now under completion, would be hailed with general satisfaction.

## Mr. Bissell and the Reformers.

Is the Hon. Wilson Shannon Bissell a civil service reformer in good and regular standing, or a civil service reformer who has backslidden and needs to be disciplined, or a sheer wicked spoilsman? The thinkers of the National Civil Service Reform League seem to be somewhat perplexed as to Mr. BISSELL. They can't make him out, and some of them suspect him. He was the text for the after-dinner homilles at the banquet which closed the League's sea son of mourning in this town. Very glad. if it is not indecorous to ascribe gladness to these sons of woe, very glad must the reformers have been to have a arge and comparatively fres subject like Mr. BISSELL to discuss. For they seem to be the same old reformers that the world has known and wondered at so long. CARL SCHURZ, DORMAN B. EATON, HOR-ACE WHITE, SILAS WEGG BURT, GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, HORACE EDWARD DEMING. CHARLES JEROME BONAPARTE, WILLIAM DUDLEY FFOULKE, LUCIUS BALBUS SWIFT. and the Reform Bard, Hon. RICHARD WAT-SON GILDER. If WILLIAM POTTS Was there everybody was there. BISSELL had not been mentioned by name in the resolutions passed by the League in the afternoon, but stone was thrown at him with this

"Fourth-class Post Offices as prizes for political service have long been and still are the treasured fields of the spoilsman, and since the adoption of the civil ser-vice law, appointments of fourth-class l'ostmasters have constituted the most widely advertised as well as he most scandslous exhibition of his activity. Arbitrary removals in the postal service, for political rea-sons alone, impose upon the country the delay and ex-pense which necessarily result from replacing emtency and experience by ignorance and inexperience.

At the dinner Mr. WILCOX of Buffalo seems to have felt that this resolution was cast at his eminent townsman, to whom he gave a certificate of proficiency in Chinese. Buffalo," said Mr. WILCOX, " has sent to Washington a representative of the city, Mr. Bissell. He is cutitled to a large degree of our confidence and our trust. Mr. BISSELL is a man of the highest principles and the highest ideas of government. He was as hostile to the spoils system as could well be. I make the prediction that if WIL-SONS. BISSELL is allowed to proceed according to his own ideas, he will accomplish more for the cause of civil service reform than any man who has gone before him in his department. It is a mistake to criticise him for the mistakes or possibly wiiful ctions of his subordinates.'

This view of Mr. Wilcox's should be kept in mind by reformers who hear Mr. MAXWELL chopping away with the axe of fourth-class destiny. The sound of the axe and the sight of the wicked smile that hovers over Mr. MAXWELL as he pursues his grisly work, are very repulsive to Mr BISSELL, as Mr. WILCOX will have us to understand. Mr. BISSELL's principles and ideas are of the highest, but he is not allowed to proceed according to them. Mr. BISSELL'S 'eart is true to civil service reform, but his ands are tied. Such is the

Wilcoxian hypothesis. Mr. FRANCIS E. LEUPP, editor of a periodical called Good Government, which is to say, we suppose, government by means of civil service commissions, is no believer in the Wilcoxian theory. He says that Mr. Bis-SELL "has not the proper appreciation of the underlying principles of real civil service reform, but he still has certain sympathies in that direction." So the Leuppic theory of BISSELL is that he is no bedrock reformer, but a mere surface reformer. He leans sentimentally toward what he doesn't understand intellectually. He may hang a bit of Chinese embroidery on himself, but he is essentially

possibilities of pang to the Chinese reormers. Still, it assumes that Mr. BISSELL is not utterly reprobate. His sympathies may be worked upon, and his knowledge may be increased. The three missionaries whom the League has resolved to send to Washington to labor with Mr. CLEVELAND and the Cabinet, and to inculcate correct principles, have a rich field in Mr. BISSELL. What happy results may not be expected from the instruction which he is to receive from these missionaries in partibus?

WILLIAM DUDLEY FPOULKE, whose utterances have weight as coming from just one-half of the Mugwump party of Indiana spoke sorrowfully of Brother BISSELL: I have never doubted," said Mr. FFOULKE. that he belongs to us; still, I cannot find that he uses the right methods. Lukewarmness is worse than extreme partisanship." How "one of us" can be wrong in his methods, lukewarm, and worse than an extreme partisan, it is not for the unenlightened to solve. Clear it is, however. that Mr. BISSELL is a stumbling block to the faithful, and that, whether the theories of his course are charitable or uncharitable, the wicked work that terrifles the reformers is going on in the Post Office Department. Mr. Bissell sent a letter of regret. but his regret may now be tempered with the thought that his absence gave the reformers a chance to theorize about him.

For our part we don't see what civil service reform has to do with fourth-class Post Offices at present, or why Mr. BISSELL is not a good civil-service reformer as long as he carries out the civil service laws in his department. Here is where the "spirit" of civil service reform comes in for the esoteric worshippers, but why reproach or praise Mr. BISSELL for what is now done in the postal service in regard to removals? The head of this Administration is the head of this Administration, and the responsibility for civil service reform rests with him. He is treating the reformers to a fine exhibition of good, old-fashioned rotary civil service reform. If they don't like it, why don't they complain of him and to him? This pretence that Mr. BISSELL is a screaming civil service reformer who is thwarted by his subordinates, and that he has the power to carry out a policy of his own, is nonsense of the first degree. Neither weeping over Mr. BISSELL nor gnashing their teeth over Mr. MAXWELL is a sensible performance for the reformers. Mr. CLEVELAND is the man for them to attack, and they don't dare to do it, for they hate to admit that under a Democratic Administration, as under a Republican Administration, the "spirit" of civil service reform is never raised.

### The Hon. Hoke Smith's Great Thought

The supply of aphorisms, birthday-cup sentiments, poetic distichs, mottoes, fa miliar quotations, and nursery rhymes having apparently run short in Chicago some of the managers of the autograph annex of the Fair have been calling for verbal novelties for distribution among the visitors. The Secretary of the Interior has amiably responded to the request for contributions in the literary line. What he has furnished possesses the brevity which is characteristic of true wit:

"Public offices should be created and conducted ex-

clusively for the benefit of those who do not fill them. This is a sound Democratic sentiment, having the true ring of sincerity, but at the same time it shows the ear marks of hasty composition. Public offices in the United States are created for the transaction of public business. Their faithful administration is for the common benefit of all, the officeholders as well as those who are not officeholders. A man who accepts a Government post, high or low, does not thereby surrender his interest in public affairs, or his share in the advantages of their wise management. The soldier who enlists in the army, or the sailor who enlists in the navy, to fight the battles of his country, to protect its borders, and defend its rights, by so doing does not sacrifice any part of his patriotism. He is still one of the people. He does for others what they would do for him under similar circumstances of public peril or national distress. When the fight is over, he returns to the ranks of the people from which he came, having fulfilled a citi-'s highest duty. Such, in its essence, is public service.

The man who is merely acting for others. without personal interest in the result of the hostilities, is a poor stick unworthy of any country. He may be a mercenary; he may be an automaton; he may be an animated power of attorney, but he is not a true soldier, and little good to the common benefit may be expected from his efforts.

So it is with officeholding. The man who wishes to detach himself from his fellow citizens because he gets an office; who ceases to have concern for the success of his party principles as soon as he gets an office; and who wishes to make a class distinction between those who temporarily represent the people and those who don't, won't, or can't, is not a functionary to be emulated or applauded. He belongs in some limited monarchy, and not in the republic of the United States of America.

It is one of the glories of the American system of government, and at the same time one of the strongest safeguards of its perpetuty, that all power here is diffused. There is no military class. There is no aristocracy of military or naval officers. There are no hereditary functionalies of any kind. All are equal before the law; all equally concerned in defending and upholding it. One for all, and all for one, is the rule in the United States.

It does not do to criticise too closely a hastily written sentiment designed for autograph collectors. What the Secretary of the Interior probably meant to write, and what he probably would have written if not pressed for time, is this:

"Vacancies in the public service should be created for the brasht of those concerning whom the voters have indicated their desire that they should fill them. In this way those for whose services the voters have no present use dan, without unnecessary loss of time. return to the walks of private life."

That, probably, is what the Secretary of the Interior meant to write. It is good Democratic doctrine; and had it not been believed in by a majority of the voters of the United States on the second Tuesday of last November, there would to-day be no Democratic Secretary of the Interior, to be asked to furnish any sentiment appropriate to a gala occasion.

# Electoral Reform in Belgium Assured.

The Belgian Senate having passed on Thursday by more than the needed twothirds majority the Nyssen bill providing for universal suffrage in connection with plural voting, that measure is certain to become a law. The affixing of the King's signature will be a mere formality, as it is known that LEOPOLD II. desired a large reform in the suffrage, and, by his personal influence, secured at the critical moment the assent of the Conservative members of the Chamber of Deputies.

What will be the outcome of the new regulations of the franchise? The Radicula believe that it will be highly favorable to their interests. They have not obtained all they want, but they have acquired an a Yankee. The Leuppic theory is rich in instrument by which they can extort fresh

stions. Although among foreign onlookers and even among well-informed Bel-gians there is some difference of opinion with regard to the effect of the provisions for plural voting, it is acknowledged that these will by no means inure exclusively to the benefit of the Conservatives. Even of the superseded electorate, which comprised only about one hundred and twenty thousand voters, and which was based on a high property qualification, the Radicals constituted a considerable fraction, and in connection with the Moderates of the FREBE-ORBAN type have more than once succeeded in returning a majority of the lower Chamber. Almost all these Radicals will profit by the arrangements for plural voting, and they will immensely strengthened in the cities and towns by the clause of the NYSSEN bill conferring the frauchise on every male citizen over twenty-five years of age. It is true that the same clause enfranchises the agricultural laborers, who, it has been hitherto assumed, will be controlled by the landowners and clergy. But who knows that he Belgian farm hand may not act like his English counterpart, who used to be subservient enough to the parson and the squire, but who, since he got the suffrage,

ins evinced a sturdy independence? There are two reasons why the political development of Belgium under the new electoral conditions will be watched with deep anxiety by the neighboring powers. Should the Radicals acquire permanent ascendency, the Belgian Government would make no effort to disguise its sympathy with France, and the existence of this feeling would east doubt upon the maintenance of Belgian neutrality in the event of a Continental war. Then, again, the popular party in Belgium, although still called Radical, is, in fact, largely made up of avowed Socialsts, and when it becomes dominant in the Brussels Parliament it is likely to give a strong socialistic tinge to legislation. The example thus presented on their borders will naturally encourage the Socialists of France and Germany. Aiready the German Socialists are counting on returning at least fifty members to the next Reichstag, and the French Socialists believe that in the coming general election for the Chamber of Deputies they will sweep not only Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons, but many manufacturing or mining towns. It should be remembered that, in times of peace, Socialists all over Europe have a common purpose and a common programme. It is only war that might array French and German workingmen against each other.

When the NYSSEN bill has become a law, new general election must take place in Belgium under the changed electoral conditions. We have therefore, not long to wait in order to learn the effect of the reform upon the political parties.

The hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, which will be celebrated by a six months world's Exposition in St. Louis in 1903, is the nex suterprise of the sort.—St. Louis Globe Democras. That's right. Whoop it up, raise the capital,

organize it, get it all ready, and then Chicago will steal it from you.

## The Influx of French Canadians,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article in THE SUN of Wednesday. entitled "The Flood of Emigration from Quebec." deserves the serious consideration of all who are interested in continental union. The Montreal Witness, from which you quote, is one of the most candid and reliable news-papers published in Canada. Its statement that CO,000 French Canadians will leave Quebec for the United States in April, May, and June of this year, may be accepted without reservation. If 60,000 more emigrate to this country during the next nine months, it will make a total for the year of 120,000, or about 10 per cent. of the French population of the province. If 10 per cent. of our population, or 0,500,000, were to emigrate to Canada in a single year we should be alarmed and take very active steps to learn the cause, and to remove it; and I have no doubt that if the only way in which it could be prevented was by annexation to Canada, we should not long delay applying o Ottawa for admission to the Dominion. Well may the exodus from Quebec be called a flood. It will not decrease until the two great communities which occupy the continent are politically united, or the supply in Quebec is

exhausted. If our Tory cousins in Canada like it, we should not complain. As the French Canadians are coming now in families, they bring with them all their property which is salable No wonder that the convertible value of fixed investments is declining in the young Dominion. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN. BROOKLYN, April 28.

#### Was Mr. Cleveland Responsible for the Delay !

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: I do not know who was responsible for the delay or postponement of the naval review to-day, but in my opinion, he was guilty of a crime, for which he could only be excused upon confes sion of idlocy. Over half a million of people many of them women and children, were kept in the rain along the river for five hours instead of two, as originally announced. This was a brutal outrage upon the innocent and defenceess, and the perpetrator of it would have fared badly had he appeared among them. Thousands returned home without even a view of the ceremony, and many of those who remained will not survive the exposure which this incompetent management suforced upon them. It may have been all very well for those who

were housed aboard comfortable excursion boats, but it was infamous treatment of the great mass of the population who could not afford to indulge in the luxury of a steam-

I trust if we are to have any more great ocmay be found which is equal to it. Respect-CHARLES H. T. COLLIE. APRIL 27, 1893.

# In Honor of Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S.r.: I suppose nothing greater or grander could be anywhere seen than the naval review of yesterday, unless, perhaps, it was the report of the same which I road with great interest in THE Sun of to-day. I was sorry to see by that report it was left to a foreigner to honor the memory of our immortal Washington, as I read that the English Vice-Admiral flashed on the deck of the vessel he commands a flery figare of Washington. I desire to thank him through rour columns for it, and I hope that Vice-Admiral Fir John Hopkins may live long and continue to commend in that grand navy he so nobly and honorably represented in our waters.

# The Fing of Columbus.

To the Editor of The Sys—Sir: The Spanish flag waving from the roof of The Sys building reminded us, very properly, that this is a Columbian celebration; a fact which every one of your neighbors seems to have overlooked. The Sux shines for all, and on this special easion stines splendidly. NEW YORK, April 28.

#### The Lost Chord. The kingdom has come, and the glory Of triumph has settled down;

And the march and battle and feray Are crowned with the victor's crown. The chiefs and the leaders have chosen

The prizes they fought to win; They have parcelled them out by the dozen To those who had helped them in. They have harled from the throne pretenders,

And battied the party's foes: But say. Where's Wayne MacVeagh!

### PRESS CLUBS AND BLACKMAIL. Views of a Journalist of Providence, Rhode

is confident that our Providence Press Club would by unanimous vote testify its approval of THE SUN's editorial of April 23 last, headed 'Newspaper Men and Mendicaner." It is the first uncompromising utterance of this character that the club has been able to clip from a prominent newspaper in support of its own principles in these times when newspaper clubs have been, on one pretext or another, so rapidly drifting into mendicancy. The Providence Press Club has enjoyed ten years of uninterrupted existence, which, the writer believes, makes it one of the oldest press clubs in the country. From the outset of its career It has sturdily maintained the position set forth in its original and brief "declaration of principles," to wit: "Opposition to any form of favor given or received, which is not demanded by the legitimate duties of the profession." Friendly offers of "benefits" the like have invariably been declined in the spirit of the tender, and toovements looking to acquiring such benefits from outside the club have been sat upon—not always, of course, without a struggle within the organization itself. The club has been accussed of manutaining this little principle to the point of crankiness; and perhaps it has so done. But it has secured thereby a position of respectant influence in the city and State which has don't less been renefleial to the individual newspaper men who compose its membership, in nat also in degree even to the respective newspapers. It has the good will of bushness and professional men outside its club limits and would be a welcome beneficiary for anything it would accept. That good will is, however, the only support it asks for. It has steadily grown in prosperity, and its growth in membership is checked alone by its constitutional limitations designes to pre-erve its character as a newspaper men's club. Within the club members may be as liberal and as generous as their means and dissociation dictate, and the result is the club has its needs ambly supplied and a magnificent spirit of club lovality is conserved the abundant mutual interests of a legitimate character which might be conserved the abundant mutual interests of a legitimate character which might be conserved the abundant mutual interests of a legitimate character which might be conserved in a scene to a secure benefits from outside interests rather than from one another. A "junkst" at the expense of some one else—undoubtedly, perhaps "well noble to afford to give it"—has seemed to be the office of the sole reason that, these movements, the position of the Providence Press Club has been supported only on the convection that sooner or later its course would be justified. And This Sunacems to have pricked the rretty hubble that has been blown from such dirty suds.

The writer takes pleasure in mailing Tite Sunacepy of its souvenir menu, and in view of the conspicuous benefit to the newspaper fraternit the like have invariably been declined in the apirit of the tender, and movements looking to acquiring such benefits from outside the cith

PROVIDENCE, April 27.

SHAARAI TEPHILLA WILL MOVE. While the New Synngogue is Building, Ser vices will be Held at Carnegie Hall.

For nearly a quarter of a century the Hebrew congregation Shaarai Tephilla has worshipped in its handsome synagogue at 127 West Fortyfourth street, but to-day its regular services will be held in Carnegie Hall, and it will retain that place for its religious exercises for the coming year. It is expected that at the end of that period a new house of worship will be provided. The old building was sold some weeks ago, and the work of demolition has already been begun. Its site will be occupied by a large apartment house. Ground for the new building has been purchased on West Eighty-second street, between Columbus and

Amsterdam avenues, upon which construction

Eighty-second street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, upon which construction will begin at once.

Plans for the proposed edifice are in the hands of an architect, but details have not as yet been fully determined upon. All the costly woodwork in the old building will be transferred to the new, including the beautiful ark, which is one of the most remarkable in the city. At present the ark stands with its lack to a figured wall, but in the new synaggare it will rest in front of a large window of stained glass. The introduction of the old woodwork will necessarily exert an influence on the general style of architecture, which will be of the Spanish-Moorish order.

Sharai Tephillia is one of the oldest Hebrew congregations in this city. It is an offshoot of linal Jeshurur, now at Mariison avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and was established in 1846.

For a short time the congregation worshipped in Broadway, near Frankin street. Land was then purchased in Wooster street, and a nest, unpreferitous golifice was crecied there at a cost of \$30,000. This site was retained until 1860. In those twenty years the congregation saw its membership gradually moving up town in response to the ratid encroncliments of business, and in that your it was decided to dispose of the property and build still further to the northward, as is the case at the present time. In 1863 the synagogue on West cortyfourth street was ready for occupancy.

In the almost half century of its existence the congregation Shaard Tephilla has had but two ministers. The first was the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Isanes, whose term of office lasted from 1845 until 1871, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Frederick de Soia Mendes. Dr. Mendes's ministry has thus extended aver a period of nearly twenty years. In speaking of the organ and certain other innovations, as some of our down-town brethren are. We retain the liebrew language, however, and the custom of covered heads at our services.

# A Protest Against the New Minister to

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: From liplomatic, national, and Democratic standpoint Grover Cleveland, President, has made a bad break in appointing Alexander Watkins Terrell of Austin, Tex., to be Minister to Turkey; and yet few men are fitter, perhaps, than this ex-subject of the Emperor Maximilian to hobnob with the Sultan.

We may be wrong in believing that a man abandons his citizenship when he swears alle-

adamone his citizenship which he swears alle-giance to a foreign and monarchical power and holds office under it, and that he should be naturalized sgain.

Physically Mr. Forrell is a fine specimen of the Slavonic race, all elt flaunting a Celtic name, and he seems to be laboring under the impression that the world demands from him some alonement for this offence. His form of

name, and he seems to be laboring under the impression that the world demands from him some alonement for this offence. His form of atonement is a perpetual enlogr, in and out of season, of the Angle-Saxon race.

This surprising Knew-Nothing could transform O'Donovan Rossatato an "Angle-Saxon," as he performs this infracio in the case of the Slavonic-Ceilic Hilbusterers who stole Texas from Mexico, as "Gen." Nam Houston, the son of an Urster Orangeman. Nones Austin, William Barett Travers Medialough, and Magee of south frish origin, Crockett and Howle of French-Celtic origin, Elbar, Ruy, Kendall, and Grassmeyer, south turope Siavs, and so on. On the inauguration of the Texas State Capitol, some lew years and, our Angle-Saxon Governor. Lawrence Smilivan Ross, invited prominent officials from Mexico. This courteous gentleman, Mr. Terrell, was the orator of the day, and in the coarse or list address be not only gloried in the segure of Texas, but represented the conquered for as barbarians and cowards. The dexican representatives hastened away from the host who could so trample on the rights of ho-pitality; and the outrage called from the Mexican press the warmest and most indignant protest. This, remember, came from a man who had gloried in their fellowship.

The appointment of Terrell to Stamboul is simply a fine of room and of that party in this country who are supporting those nexts of pro-British intrigue, the "hoberts Colleges." Terrell will prove pliant material in their hands, and the State of Texas is well rid of an intolerant and offencive hathers; its.

GALVESTON, April 24.

#### Been Reading About Hydrophobia, From the San I reneised Chronicle.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 25.—A man from Eti-wanda, who is visiting in this city, reports a peculiar case of snake bite near that pince. A larmer named Whitney was bitten two weeks ago by a rattler. He promptly took the reme dies prescribed in such cases, and during the following week experienced no ill-effects. On the morning of the seventh day, however, while working in a barn, he observed a big rattler on the floor, which he kidled. The sight of the reptile threw him in convusions, and since then he has acted in a peculiar manner, imitating a snake by dragging idmael aver the floor and protruding his tengue. He is under medical care, and it is thought by the doctors that it will be several months before he can recover. he can recover.

### It Is Never Dull, Tun Sun leads in originality and terseness of expres-

sion every day in the week. It is the one paper which

CHAOS IN CHICAGO.

### A Friendly and Truthful Statement of the Condition of the Fair.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : The writer To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have just spent five hours at the Columbian Fair grounds. It has been a vision. I am still dazed at the splendors I have seen. I have been translated, not like Moses and Elias to heaven, but to the Venice of Turner and Claude. I have seen again the Albambra. the Parthenon, and the Taj at Benares, And still I am sick at heart and could almost cry at the trouble Chicago is having. It is hard for Chicago to admit the fact, but the great Exposition cannot be ready for visitors before May 20. It will be unkind to the people to let them come before there is something to see; and unkind to Chicago, for those coming will be disappointed. worth a dollar to look at this second Venice. with its white palaces and its monuments and colonades, capped with thousands of beautiful statues, but the people will come to see the exhibit, and ther are still unpacked,

waiting for the buildings to be completed. The buildings are made of white stucco, plastered on to wooden frame work. Great fluted columns are made by nailing on fluted sec tions of stucco and plastering up the seams, making the column look like a monolith. In many cases the north storms have flooded the buildings with water, and great pieces have

making the column look like a monolith. In many cases the north storms have flooded the buildings with water, and great pleces have been blown off or become water stained. And still the rain pours down and the men strike. Sympathy should go out to Chicago. She is working like a giant with his hands manacled, for both nature and man seem to have struck against her.

The approaches to the Fair are splendid. The lilinois Central, the new elevated, and the Michigan Central have four elevated tracks to the centre of the grounds, and twenty-three railroads can roil their passengers into the main transportation building.

Chicago will have ample hotel space. One can make arrangements with any hotel at regular rates, two in a room. I had no trouble in engaging two rooms at the Paimer House for June at \$3 a day each, European plan. Instead of doubling their prices, they will simply instead of be seen at the Fair?

In the great Department of Transportation are to be seen a few railroad things. There is an engine, Lord of the Isle, and a train of cara from the Northwestern Railway of England, a builman train, and a Canadian Pacific train. Then we see the Fennsylvania John Builtengine and train, built in 1837, and the New York Central engine, the Abbion, and the first train run on that road, and a copy of the Santa Maria, brought from Spain.

In the Horticultural building are many beautiful and rare plants, but they are lying around promise uously. The Japanese make a small show of Livingstone Chinensis and Appidering. Their most valuable tree, the two-hundred-year-dwarfed pine (Thiyoabhuan) has died, it fourtished 200 years in the Mikado's paiace of Kloto, but ninety days of Chicago paiace of Kloto, but ninety days of Chicago rante will have the little Japanese lake, the rustle bridge, and the stone lanterns.

The Mechani nothing but visions of architecture before 15 ELI PERKINS.

## THE BELGIANS IN NEW YORK.

#### A Thrifty and Intelligent, but Numerically Unimportant Element in This Town. Though Belgium has been nearer to a revolution within the past month than any other

European country in many years, that fact was not reflected by any meetings of Belgian residents in this city. There were no expressions of sympathy with the popular demand for universal suffrage. No action of any kind, no mass meeting at patriotic club or rendezvous, marked the controversy in which most Americans were interested, some deeply. some slightly, but all in some measure. Why

was this? Important national movements and stirring contests in other countries of Europe. Ireland, England, France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Greece, Denmark. Switzerland, or Russia, invariably provoke the attention and concern of | it is somewhat alarming to hear behind him the rum ne part of New York's cosmopolitan popu Intion. Why not the Belgians? For the same reason, it may be answered, that the Scorch-man gave for his inability to deprive a High-lander of his breeches. And what was that? He had none!

He had none!

There are, practically speaking, no Belgians in New York city. The Federal census returned 600 in a population of 1,500,000. About 75 per cent, of the Belgians in New York come from that part of the kingdom where French is the language in popular use. To all intents and purposes these Belgians become French on reaching the United States. The other 25 per cent of the Belgian residents are Flemish, and their interests and concerns are with the Germans.

per cent of the Beigian residents are Flemish, and their interests and concerns are with the Germans.

The Beigian Government maintains a consulate in New York. Beigian merchants retain some of their old-time prominence, but there is no national spirit displayed among the Beigians. There are no patriotic clubs or societies, no representative leaders, no organs of public opinion, and no endeavor to propagate or preserve the Flemish language or any of its provincial features.

In one respect only, and it is a very creditable one, are Beigians united. The Beigian Benevicent Society of New York city collected last year \$2.308.50 and disbursed \$1.72.47. A larger part of the amount subscribed was from individual contributions, but some ofit, about five per cent., was furnished by the Beigian Government. The office of the society is now permanently established in the United Charities building, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

Charities building, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

The Beiglans of New York cut no figure whatever in politics. The total number of them naturalized in twenty years amounted to only 210. They are, for the most part, stolid-looking men, with large eyes, very red faces, thick blond or brown hair, and they are partial to light clothe. The Beiglan women do not differ essentially from freuch women in appearance. The Bolgians drink much beer. The consumption per capita in Beiglams 124 quarts, against 124 in Great Britain, 99 in Germany, 30 in the United States, 28 in France, and 3 in Italy. They are law-shiding, self-reliant, and thriffy residents, and arcests among them are uncommon.

# From the Pharm's Republican

Provident Benjamin F. Lower of the Orange Belt Canal Company and A. J. Perferie returned yesterday from a trip to the large Tall Mountains to instact the Voitaire copper chain sold last week by Mr. Porferie to the Orange Belt Land and Canal Commany. Day below yesterday Mesers. Lower and Porferie to the Orange Belt Land and Canal Commany. Day below yesterday Mesers. Lower and Porferie ran across a herd of nine cameis, the relic of an importation made by the Government twenty years at a series of an importation made by the Government twenty years at a series of an importation made by the Government twenty years at a series of an importation made by the Government twenty years at a series of the American desert rendered the animals useless, and they were turned lance. About five years ago Unete Sam at and anciently the came industry and sold his chira to some enforced in prolifation for came are successful and the series of the came field for came are successful. All that could be field for came are successful. All that could be field anomal with were taken, but enough were evidently left behind to insure Arizona against an alarming camel shortage. They are found only if ye have they are region less frequently visited perhaps than any other in the Territory, and where they are free from molestation by range stock. the Territory, and Where the Molestation by range stock.

# Ministers Will Play Ball.

Ministers Will Play Ball.

From the Chicago Heard.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—The Kansas City Ministers Alliance this morning shocked some of the lay brothren into absolute speechlessness by deciding to have a ball game at Washington lark May S. The Rev. J. M.Cromer, as he looked around on the tweaty-five brothren at the meeting: pretended to detect sallow faces and heavy eyes. He therefore moved that the Ministers Alliance assemble at Washington Park Monday, May S. for a game of baseball. The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

An approxime friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Exerciorant. North racked by a severe cold, and the many imp or throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has their the approval of two concentrations, and is today as popular, safe, and exceptive as well-der.

## SUNREAMS

-"Whenever I take h hansom," said a young mee who rides about in cabs more or less, "I siways look for a driver with a fall bat. It seems to me that the less the man aloft wears a ping hat at a considerable

angle." -Among the curious trades brought hither by foreigners and hidden away among the tenements of the these fascinating toys has his shop in a dull-looking red brick row of the German quarter. His show window high above the street, and only a person acquainted with the building can find the door leading to the shop. When found it is closed and locked half the time, but

that puzzling window with its half dozen kalendoscopes always looks down upon the street —A few years ago only the largest of the dry goods establishments employed a servant to stand upon the sidewalk, answer questions call parriages, and perform little services for the customers. Now every shap of me-count in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago keeps such a man. In the morning, when the abile does not see so much of him, he has to swe-p the walk and help to wash the windows. For his various services he receives \$2 a day and a livery. Thenire

managers are beginning to employ him. -A'though timing has long been known even in the rural parts of this country where there is any considerable negro population, it is still a refreshment and a delight to tip the occasional unspoiled negro to whom the om is unfamiliar. He accepts the gift with a to and surprise that register themselves in face, figure, and voice. Eyes and teeth play a specially important part in the demonstration, and the white man who has had for the first time the good fortune to evoke all this

-Chicago will open her big show with a population visitors not included, of about 1,250,000, or about 000,000 behind that of New York, Philadelphias estimated population is 1,100,000; Brooklyn's, 1,000. 000; Baltimore's, 511,500; Boston's, 475,000; Cincinnati's, 325,000; Cleveland's, including a recently arnexed suburb, 822,000; San Francisco's, 820,000; But-falo's, 300,000; Washington's, 263,000, and Detroit's, 250,000. Roat of these are moderate official estimates, and they show that the chief cities of the country are

growing with even more than their usual rapidity.

—There are magical effects of light and color along the Hudson River on any day when the sun shises, but hardly any of them is more beautiful than the ap-pearance of Yonkers, at an hour before sunset, from any point on the opposite shore a mile or more below. The city, being on a bill, exposes a large area of red brick, and this brick, in the rays of the low sun, glows like coals of fire, while the blue hills of the background deepen into purple and violet. These colors, with the bright blue of the river and the role tints that creep into the western sky as the hour grows late, make a

-Recently a job printing concern was established in one of the upper floors of a nine or ten story building in this city, with the usual result, that the structure was made to oscillate by the vibration of the presses. Ceilings were cracked, wood work was warped, ten ants and employees were alarmed. The architect of the building on being summoned said: "It is a mis-take. There can't be any motion." When he reached, the place and was lifted to the top floor, where an earthquake appeared to be in progress, he looked wise for a mement and remarked: "Motion? Certainly-there is, If the building didn't swing, it wouldn't be safe." And the presses are still running.

- Occasionally," said a promenader, "one meets a man who compels the attention of the atreet. Such a man walked down Fifth avenue yesterday. He was tall, slender, and well built. His long-tailed frock coat fitted him perfectly, his trousers legs were like knife blades in the sharpness of their creases and his slik hat was a marvel in design and fluish. He had a cane, which he carried gracefully. I should like to be able to the season, or, as not infrequently I have done, until the next spring. What I should like would be to have I wanted it."

-It seems hardly consonant with the dignity of the service that the army and navy recruiting stations should almost invariably be placed among the back streets of our American cities, in shabby little up-stairs rooms, instead of in a Government building, but there is, at least, no begging of young men to en ist, and no trick in getting them to do so. A private usually stands at the door, in fatigue uniform, but he is an adverisement rather than inducement. The English re-cruiting aergeant, sprucely dressed, walks jauntily about the streets and accosts young fellows who seem to be in hard luck, asking them if they would not like oserve her Majesty, and it they take a shilling from him their fate is scaled.

—A resident of New York who passed nearly twenty-five years in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania says that few miners can easily shake off the horror that seizes a man upon finding himself alone at the ottom of a mine, with the knowledge that there is no bottom of a mine, with the knowledge that there is no ctuer human being within call. It sometimes happens that a miner absorbed in his work suddenly realizes that all but himself have gone. The place is as sare from ordinary secidents then as a tany time, and no other living creature more dangerous than a blind mule shares the miner's sulfitude, but he finds it impossible long to keep off the pressure yearor; and half ashamed. long to keep off the pressing terror; and, half ashamed but completely conquered, he picks up his dinner pati

-Nany of the hills about Pittsburgh are placed with horizontal shafts admitting to the rich deposits of bituminous ceal and for many years there has been a race of hardy dogs employed as beasts of burden in these mines A team of two dogs will gallop out of the mine, dragging after them over the narrow-gauge trainway a little car laden with many bundred pounds of coal. To the stranger who visits one of these mines ble of the car\_accompanied by the quick steps of the dogs, for the creatures are sometimes flerce, and the man who should find himself in the way might fare lik. The guide, however, always finds a place of refuge and the invisible team rolls by in the darkness, leaving

the stranger unbarmed. -One begins to encounter the gourd as a domestic utensil about one hundred miles south of kason and Dixon's line, where the local pronunctation is something like goord. The dipper and soap dish made from the gourd go along with the old well-sween and the plants tion dwelling with separate "quarters." Askilluingro can fashion marvellously graceful and convenient utensils from the gourd. The dipper is the simplest of all. For it the manufacturer chooses a gourd with a round body and a natural handle. A disk is cut from the body, the meat is taken from the gourd, the shell is carefully dried, and you have a dipper that will last for months, perhaps for years. Spoons of excellent shape and durability may be made from the gourd as

also cream skimmers and the like. -Free shines are to be had in every large city in the United States to-day, but to get one you must go to the shop where you bought your shees. The idea of blacking the shoes of customers for nothing was put in operation five years ago by a firm of New England manufacturers who had twenty-two agencies in dif-ferent parts of the country. A bootblack was hired at each one of these agencies. At first the customer went in timidly and had his shoes blacked once after buying them. When he next bought shoes he had them blacked a dozen times, and now there are men who never think of paying for a shine. The scheme was copied by a number of manufacturers, so that it is not unusual to find half a dozen places on a single block where blacking is done for nothing. In some of the larger shops as many as five men are kept busy at this work, but it is noticed that they do not inborns severe; as bootblacks do who are in business for themselves. One concern gives to each customer a card with numbers to be punched out. The card is good for fifty

-Those musical Indian names that decorate the map of the Northern States have too often suffered corruption, although there seems to be pleuty of evidence at hand to help correct such corruption. The Tombighy River of Alabama is usually spelled with a "y" to the last syltable matead of "ee," in spite of the fact that the names of half a dozen neighboring stroams end in "ee." Seviral other significant endings have suffered corruption in the case of river and crock mames. North and South. The Indians usually gave a name to any large body of water near which they dwelt, and it has been found in the case of primitive over names in the Old World that a stimble meaning water occurs once at least, and in many justances several times, in the same name. From this philosogists have been ab a to trace successive conquests, as each conjugrant title aided its own name for water or river to the spilables ai-ready forming the names of streams within the conquered district. The same thing has happened in this country, as the whites have tacked the word river to many Indian names already including the word.

-Withing lew years great numbers of Japanese temple belie have come to this country and have been cagerly bought by collective. Tony are not the bring and copper belie of the shops, the of with gold and . ver and bung on stiken colds, but are rather rough aljects that resemble old pots. It is not us at to hang them. They rest on a circular custom that keeps them from rocains, and are struck with a sick made for the purpose and covered at the end with ice her. The tone is grave, but rich and methow, and the third she had method in the third she had method where the struct while, without sounding very bond the carried in power of their tenes is comparable. There is only bell in James that can be heard at a distance of cycl twenty mains, it is said. Some collectors get two or three balls of different notes that form a chord, and when living living was last in New York he bought what might be called a chime of them, representing every note in the scale. The metal is a dull beared that is some way made from the coing good, silver and copper, recognition in the temples. The little inches franch in repose 6 all over the surface, have a brison significance, it is said that the created of these bells represented the head of Budlow, over he was down the the said in the country of the second of these bells represented the head of Budlow, over the said with the said is that other frame. with the snails that obligingly crawled over his sca p and cooled it when he had a headsche.